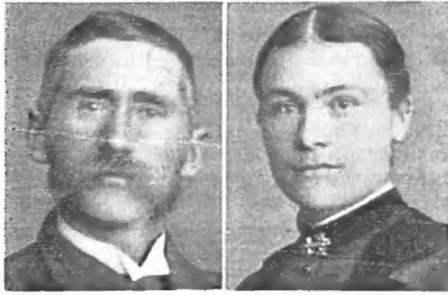


# <sup>18 Fred</sup> Gottfried Buhlers Hot Spring Bath House

GOTTFRIED BUHLER AND  
LOUISA BARBEN BUHLER



Gottfried Buhler, son of Ulrich Buhler and Anna Burgdorffer Buhler. Born October 28, 1854, Gunten, Lake of Thun, Canton Bern, Switzerland.

Married Louisa Barben December 9, 1880, Salt Lake Endowment House.

Died November 1, 1935, in Midway.

Louisa Barben, daughter of Jacob Barben and Susan Burgener Barben.

Born January 1, 1865, in Bern, Switzerland.

Died January 24, 1914, in Midway.

Gottfried Buhler lived with his parents in the little town of Gunten until 1860 when his father sold all his holdings and began preparations to emigrate to Utah. However, when the President of the Swiss-German mission learned that the elder Buhler was planning to leave Switzerland, he told him he must remain for he was needed in leadership there.

Ulrich Buhler had already sold his possessions, but heeded counsel and soon con-

7 BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

tacted a convert to the church, Christian Burger. He arranged to buy the small Burger farm about 15 miles from their previous holdings.

The Buhler family was somewhat dissatisfied with the new farm, as they had left a comfortable three-story home, and were now living in a stable. But they had faith, and for 12 years remained in Switzerland leading the people and converting many hundreds more to the gospel.

By the time the family was ready to emigrate, young Gottfried had completed his schooling. They left Switzerland in June of 1872 and arrived in Salt Lake City July 4, about 9 o'clock in the evening.

They stayed for about 10 days in Cottonwood with the Christian Burgers. While there, Gottfried and Chris Burger walked up through the Canyon into Midway where some of his father's brothers resided. Gottfried was impressed with the area, and the next day went with his father to the area. They later made arrangements to move to Midway, moving into a little log house belonging to a man named Moser.

Gottfried in the meantime secured work, even though only 17, with a company building a railroad through American Fork Canyon. One Sunday the sawmill where he had his bedding burned down, and he was forced to return to Midway. It was dark when he got to the head of the canyon, and he became lost in the tops of the mountains. While lost he had a miraculous experience and was safely rescued through the inspiration of the Lord.

Following this he went to Murray and obtained work at a German smelter being constructed there. He worked there for some two years, and then in 1875 went to Eureka City, Nevada, and then on to a ranch at Duckwater, Nevada. He returned home during the summer, and went again the next winter to Duckwater. The following winter he worked at Park City, where he labored until 1880. That year he married Louisa Barben and moved into a one-room home he had built two years previous.

The summer following his marriage he added two more rooms, and made new furniture. After his marriage he remained at home and began farming 26 acres. He also did carpenter work in his spare time.

In 1888 he was called to serve as a missionary in Switzerland. He and his wife had three children, Frank, William and Jo-

MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES

seph. Before he left, Frank died of pneumonia, but on Oct. 10, 1888, he left for the mission field. He labored in Switzerland and then later went to Munich, Germany where he enjoyed a successful mission.

Returning home he was instrumental in organizing a branch of German and Swiss speaking people in Midway. They would attend the regular Sunday School, and then hold a meeting, speaking only German. Then they would attend the regular Sacrament meeting in an effort to learn the English language.

Traveling to Cache Valley, Gottfried learned the cheese business, and returned to Midway to build the first creamery in the county. He taught his boys the trade, and their cheeses won many prizes at the state fair. He also owned a general store and built the first public bath house.

Gottfried remained faithful to the Church throughout his life. He held the office of a Seventy at the time of his death. He loved music and played the organ, harmonica and accordion.

Louisa Buhler was loved by the people who knew her. She was shy and retiring. She was devoted to her children.

She excelled in sewing and cooking. She was hospitable and very kind. She fed everyone who visited at her home. She sent food to the sick and the needy. She had a cheerful, pleasant disposition. She was thoughtful of her friends and neighbors and loved her family with a great devotion.

Children of Gottfried and Louisa Barben Buhler include:

Frank, died at the age of three  
William J., married to Rachel Wilson  
Joseph, married to Hazel Jones  
Alma, married to Hazel Loveridge  
Adeline Louise (Ardell), married to Dear Clyde

Francis, married to Louise Griner  
Ephraim, married to Dora Hunt  
Roland, married to Florence Hasler  
Orson, married to Emma McCallister  
Bernice, married to Lynn McDonald  
Veste, married to John Routh  
Thurman, married to Faye Bronson.

## LABORATORY PROCEDURES:

## Their Clinical Significance

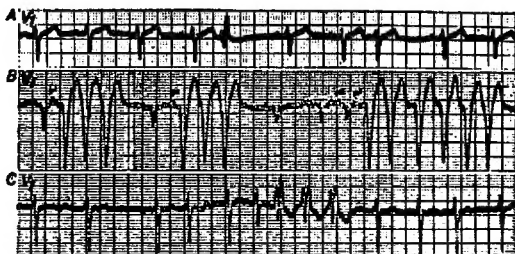
# Simulation of Ectopic Ventricular Rhythms by Aberrant Conduction

Henry J. L. Marriott, MD

*Things aren't always what they seem*

W. S. GILBERT

The electrocardiogram is indispensable for unravelling complex arrhythmias. Yet the tracing can lead the uninformed astray in the presence of the simplest disturbances of rhythm. Aberrant ventricular conduction is a common occurrence and it is the basis for much arrhythmic confusion. What looks ventricular in origin is not necessarily so; and although the philosophy "Why diagnose when you can convert?" is spreading in this age of electric miracles, more thoughtful therapists still know that there are practical as well as intellectual advantages in knowing what tachyrrhythm confronts them.



A, Two atrial premature beats, the first showing AVC of common (RBBB) type. Note triphasic (rsR') pattern of aberrant complex and initial deflection identical with that of flanking sinus beats. B, AVC of less common (LBBB) type during atrial tachycardia. Each burst is initiated by premature P' waves. Note irregularity, common in short bursts of atrial tachycardia. C, Short run of AVC of common (RBBB) type during atrial fibrillation simulating ventricular tachycardia. Note triphasic pattern of anomalous complexes and unchanged initial vector.

When a descending impulse reaches the ventricular conducting system and finds part of it blocked or refractory, the impulse is forced to travel by a devious route and writes an anomalous QRS complex. If this state of affairs is more or less perma-

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nent and the QRS-T pattern is characteristic, we call the disturbance "bundle-branch block." If, however, the alteration in the QRS is just the transient effect of a changing cycle length, we call it "aberration" or "aberrant ventricular conduction" (AVC). Such AVC especially occurs, as one would expect, with shortening of the cycle length, since a premature impulse is more likely to encounter refractory tissue. When the shortened cycle of a supraventricular premature beat results in aberration, a ventricular prematurity is often incorrectly diagnosed (Figure, A). When the ventricular conduction of a supraventricular tachyrrhythm is aberrant, ventricular tachycardia is mimicked (Figure, B and C).

Aberration often cannot be distinguished with certainty from ectopic ventricular mechanisms, but there are several points that help us to suspect it. The thinner right bundle branch is more susceptible to all forms of block and so it is not surprising that four out of five aberrant patterns manifest right bundle-branch block (RBBB).<sup>1,2</sup> Atrial premature beats with AVC are recognized when an ectopic premature P' wave precedes the abnormal QRS and the pause following the prematurity is less than compensatory (Figure, A). Atrial tachycardia with AVC can seldom be recognized with certainty unless the initiating ectopic P' waves are visible at the beginning of the paroxysm (Figure, B).

The initial deflection of the anomalous complex affords one of the most valuable clues.<sup>3</sup> If the anomalous beats show RBBB and their initial deflections are identical with those of the conducted supraventricular beats (Figure, A and C), we have strong evidence in favor of AVC. Furthermore, the RBBB pattern of aberration tends to assume a triphasic (RSR') contour in lead V<sub>1</sub> (Figure, A and C), whereas ectopic ventricular complexes are almost always of monophasic or diphasic shape (R, qR or Rs).<sup>3</sup> These criteria can be most helpful in the presence of atrial fibrillation when, of course, the responsible atrial impulse is never recognizable, and the morphology of the QRS itself, therefore, assumes greater diagnostic importance. Other criteria<sup>3</sup> helpful in the presence of atrial fibrillation are (1) a long preceding cycle favors aberration; (2) a long postanomalous cycle favors an ectopic ventricular beat; and (3) constant intervals between the anomalous and preceding beats ("fixed coupling") favor ventricular extrasystoles, whereas variable coupling favors ventricular aberration.

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